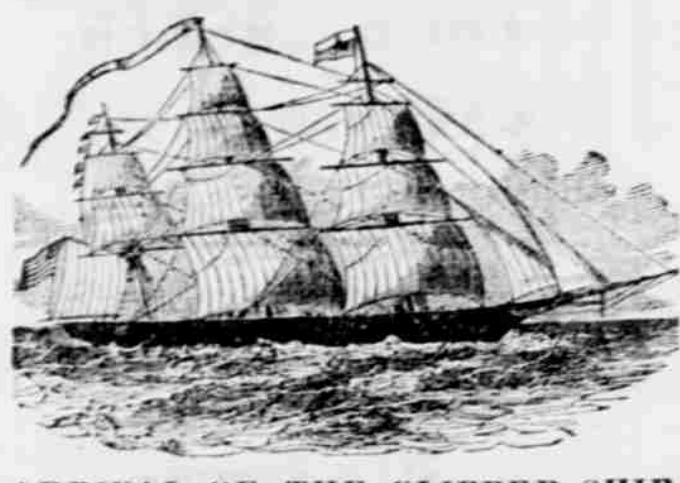


# THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

## 4 DAYS LATER From the Seat of War!



ARRIVAL OF THE CLIPPER SHIP Flying Eagle!

Washington dates to August 18.

The clipper *Flying Eagle*, Capt. Walden, arrived off the port and anchored on the afternoon of the 18th, bringing the express, a small California mail, but not the Eastern mail, which arrived at San Francisco on the morning of the 17th, two days before the sailing of the *Flying Eagle*.

We glean the following telegrams of August 14 to 18th—the latest dispatches from Washington having been received here on the 1st, in only 14 days from their date.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—Those who ought to know deny that any change of McClellan's army from the Peninsula has occurred, and he is still at his headquarters with his command.

The latest advice from Gen. Pope is that a battle at Orange Creek, near Gordonsville, is momentarily expected.

Advices from Port Royal state that the negro brigade has proved a failure and has been disbanded. Fugitive contrabands from Port Royal and stated that there were only 2,000 rebels at Savannah. It is also said that the ram there was a mere floating battery of little power, and with but 8 guns. Its officers were afraid to go out of the Savannah river.

The Navy Department has information of the capture of the steamer *Acquila*, while attempting to run the blockade off Charleston with a cargo of turpentine.

MEMPHIS, August 15.—Information which has been received from Southeastern Tennessee, but not, however, considered reliable, indicates that a move is being made against Gen. Buell. Beauregard is reported to be at Chattanooga, cooperating with Bragg, and their combined force is said to be not less than 70,000 men.

A Vicksburg letter of a late date says the streets are beginning to assume their former lively appearance, and refugees are returning and opening places of business. The damage to the city by the Federal shells, it is said, can be repaired within a month.

The *Granada Appeal*, of the 9th, contains the report of the destruction of the rebel ram *Arkansas*.

The *Times*' Washington dispatch says: Mr. Seward stated last evening that the reports published for the last three or four days that McClellan's army had left the Peninsula are untrue. Military matters therefore assume a profoundly mixed appearance.

The *Herald's* Harrison Landing correspondent, under date of the 13th, says: 4,000 Union prisoners arrived to-day from Richmond. Among them are Maj.-Gen. McClellan and Reynolds, Col. Simpson and Johnston, and Lieut. Col. Switzer, with several other officers of high rank. They say they were treated with marked indignity by the rebel authorities.

Gen. Banks is rapidly recovering and will soon be able to assume his command.

Scouting parties from Gordonsville report that Jackson's entire army had reached there. Deserter say more than 5,000 conscripts have left Jackson, and are now straggling in the woods.

New York, August 16.—The steamer *Saron* from New Orleans the 5th, has arrived. Gen. Butler has issued an order setting forth the need of relief to the destitute, and that as a question of justice the burden should fall on those who brought the calamity on their fellow citizens, viz: the individuals and corporations who have aided the rebellion with their means, and those who have endeavored to destroy the commercial prosperity of the city; therefore, he ordered those parties to be assessed for the purpose above named—\$45 in summer—\$2,000.

A dispatch received here to-day, says that Gen. Burnside's army had arrived at Culpeper.

New York, August 16.—Sterling, 124@127; gold coin, 151; gold bars, 141@15. The exports of specie for the week amounted to \$700,000.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—Col. Corcoran and Col. Wilcox reached Fort Monroe this afternoon, and are expected to start at once Washington. 320 officers have been exchanged; among them is Lieut. Kane.

From the Peninsula correspondent of the N. Y. *Times*, we learn that Gen. McClellan was engaged during the past week in withdrawing from Harrison's Landing a body, moving by land towards Williamsburg, and on the James river in transports. The place of destination is of course not known, though conjecture mentions Aquia Creek, Fredericksburg, Urbana, and points on the York river.

[Latest advices state that his forces were concentrated at Williamsburg, a few miles north of Yorktown.]

WASHINGTON, August 17.—The Navy Department has received particulars of the capture of the steamer *Columbia* by the *Santiago de Cuba*, 75 miles from Abasco. She left Nassau on the day previous, under British colors, with 20 registers. She is loaded with munitions of war, and is an iron propeller. She was probably intended for a Confederate gunboat. She had on board Charleston, Savannah and Bahama pilots.

Gen. Sigel occupies the advance near the Rapidan, reports this morning that the enemy made a feint or attempt to cross the river; but he drove them back.

A camp of instruction for 50,000 men has been established here. Over 300 army officers have been stricken from the roll under the late stringent order.

Beriah Magoffin has resigned the Governorship of Kentucky. James Robinson, President of the Senate, a strong Union man, becomes Governor *de facto* for the unexpired term.

The *Granada Appeal* of the 11th contains a long account of the Baton Rouge fight, in which it acknowledges the severe repulse of Breckinridge, with a loss of 300 men. In a partial list of the rebels killed and wounded are 6 field and company officers killed and 18 wounded. Among the killed are Gen. Charles Clark, Miss. Col. Allen, and Cap. Alexander Todd, Mrs. Lincoln's brother.

Col. Corcoran who has arrived says that Gen. Prince, taken prisoner in the recent battle beyond Culpeper, is kept in prison over the Dead Horse. All the other officers captured from Pope's command are shamefully and tyrannically treated.

A special despatch to the New York papers says that Thurlow Weed will sail for Europe to-morrow on important Government service.

Private correspondence from London says that Sidel had arrived at that city and already had several interviews with Mason for the purpose of deciding on the best steps to hasten the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, which seems to have been of late an object of great indifference to the English Cabinet.

The *Tribune's* correspondent at Culpeper, writing on the 16th, says that the enemy appeared in force upon the south bank to hasten the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, which seems to have been of late an object of great indifference to the English Cabinet.

The *Tribune's* correspondent at Culpeper, writing on the 16th, says that the enemy appeared in force upon the south bank to hasten the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, which seems to have been of late an object of great indifference to the English Cabinet.

The *Tribune's* correspondent at Culpeper, writing on the 16th, says that the enemy appeared in force upon the south bank to hasten the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, which seems to have been of late an object of great indifference to the English Cabinet.

The *Tribune's* correspondent at Culpeper, writing on the 16th, says that the enemy appeared in force upon the south bank to hasten the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, which seems to have been of late an object of great indifference to the English Cabinet.

The *Tribune's* correspondent at Culpeper, writing on the 16th, says that the enemy appeared in force upon the south bank to hasten the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, which seems to have been of late an object of great indifference to the English Cabinet.

The *Tribune's* correspondent at Culpeper, writing on the 16th, says that the enemy appeared in force upon the south bank to hasten the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, which seems to have been of late an object of great indifference to the English Cabinet.

The *Tribune's* correspondent at Culpeper, writing on the 16th, says that the enemy appeared in force upon the south bank to hasten the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, which seems to have been of late an object of great indifference to the English Cabinet.

cannon ball. We captured a large number of prisoners, and also took 5 guns. The enemy's loss must be severe, as our men charged and re-charged on him. The battle was fought on the edge of the town, as Gen. Williams was unwilling to expose the women and children. Gen. Williams was killed by a rifle ball.

Another account says that the rebel force was estimated at from 5,000 to 6,000. The combat was obstinate. Our loss was 250 killed, including a large proportion of officers. The rebel loss, according to prisoners' statements, is immense. The fight lasted four hours. The official report of the affair says that our forces were forced to retire about a quarter of a mile from the original position, and the enemy temporarily occupied our camp. Three of their regiments destroyed much of our baggage and camp equipment. They were, however, driven out; but our men being much exhausted and our numbers lessened by sickness, it was deemed expedient not to pursue. The enemy retired several miles, and are still retreating. Reinforcements have arrived. Our force engaged was less than 2,500, the enemy had at least 5,000 with 12 or 14 field pieces, and some cavalry.

Breckinridge on the 6th asked permission to bury his dead. Passengers from Baton Rouge say that our loss was 70 killed, and 215 wounded. General Williams had 3 horses shot under him before he was killed.

### LATE TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

New York, August 9.—Burnside's army in camp at Fredericksburg, is ready for a movement.

McClellan has been instructed to use all the negroes coming within his lines without reference to their status.

The British steamer *Memphis* ran the Charleston blockade outward, and was captured at sea, with 1,375 bales of cotton on board.

The British steamer *Tubal Cain*, with a cargo of general merchandise and a few cases of arms, has also been captured by the Federals.

The English schooner *Orion*, for Jamaica, to Sabine Pass, was captured, and was also captured.

Lieutenant Worden, of *Monitor* fame, is in Chicago. He is likely to recover the use of his eyes, and hopes to return to duty in a few weeks.

The President has nominated and the Senate has confirmed Generals Heintzelman, Sumner, Keyes, Fitz John Porter and Franklin to be brevet brigadier-generals in the regular army and major-generals of volunteers for gallant conduct in the war.

Advices from Gen. Curtis' army in Arkansas, state that our forces now shoot or hang every guerrilla caught, and take every negro they can find and put him to work, and subvert the army on the enemy as far as possible. They confiscate all rebel horses and cattle wherever found.

Late Richmond papers contain the proceedings of the court-martial which tried Com. Fernald, on a charge of the culpable destruction of the *Merrimac*. He was awarded an honorable acquittal.

The *Times*' Washington dispatch has the following: You may rely upon it that a vigor never before known in the conduct of the war, is henceforth to mark the policy of the Government. The organization is perfect, and the material abundant. Soldiers are being pushed rapidly to their places in the field.

A rebel mail for Carthage, Tenn., has been captured. The letters contained valuable information. Beauregard has resigned, and gone to the Springs in Alabama. Grant is at Vicksburg with 20,000 men, but there is a scarcity of horses. The rebel letters seized were from Lupela, Miss., fifty miles south of Corinth. The writers are anticipating the early occupation of Tennessee by the rebel forces.

The Missouri State authorities have information that the pro-secessionist militia has been unexpectedly active in the interior. Returns have been received showing that about 15,000 had been enrolled. This is a larger number than will probably be required or can at present be armed.

SALES OF PRIZE TREASURES, ETC.—There have been during the present week some very large sales in New York of prize goods, consisting mainly of cotton and tobacco. Two cargoes of cotton realized upward of \$200,000—some of the Sea Island lots fetching 65 @ 75 cents per pound. The tobacco sale was the cargo of the bark *Hawthorn*. Very high prices were obtained for this, some lots selling at 40 @ 45 cents a pound, and the whole cargo realizing about \$300,000.

SWARM OF BEES ON A MAN'S HEAD.—A most singular incident occurred in Bridgewater, Mass., a few days since. A man, who is the regular keeper of bees, Mr. A. P. Benson, noticing an unusual stir among his hives, proceeded to examine into the cause, whereupon an entire swarm withdrew from their old hive and settled upon his head and shoulders. Mr. B., without any serious inconvenience, succeeded in transferring the swarm safely to a new hive.

The Frenchmen of New York are making preparations to the extent of appointing a committee and obtaining an interchange of views—for holding a mass meeting to express their decided, but respectful, disapproval of intervention in the form by the Emperor of France in the civil disturbances of this country. An address will be adopted at the meeting, signed by all Frenchmen in the city, so far as it is possible to obtain their concurrence, and sent to the Emperor.

The Sultan of Turkey has shown himself a better friend of the United States monarch than any other monarch in Europe. He has issued an order prohibiting Confederate privateers, or the privateers of any government hostile to the United States, from entering any of the ports of the Turkish Empire. That monarch will renovate his government, and place it again on a progressive footing.

The *Yac Ironides*, an iron-clad frigate now finished in Philadelphia, is to be commissioned and dispatched to sea under sealed orders Aug. 10. All her officers have been ordered to report at once. Henceforth no unnaturalized citizen is to be employed in any Navy Yard in the Union.

The steamer *Matanzas*, from New Orleans July 25th, has arrived at New York. Gen. Butler has issued orders that all negroes ordered by their masters to leave, and who join the Federals, be regarded as emancipated. The masters had endeavored, in many cases, to reclaim slaves, after the use of such coercion as Gen. Butler, in a note to Hon. Beverly Johnson, says that no merchandise, whether cotton or sugar, will in any event be seized or confiscated by the U. S. authorities.

The opinion of Gen. Scott upon the recent action of Gen. McClellan in front of Richmond are highly favorable to the latter. Upon hearing the rumors industriously circulated in New York that Gen. McClellan suffered a defeat he at once definitely declared that it was not so, and added that if it were true that his right wing was turned it was a movement in his favor. He expressed himself to the effect that Gen. McClellan's plans were perfect, and that he is not going to be defeated in their accomplishment.

THE WILL OF CAPT. MACDONALD.—The will of the late P. W. Macdonald has been filed in the Probate Court in San Francisco. It bequeaths all the real estate of deceased to his son, Lavinia Smith Macdonald, and after the payment of debts, &c., all his personal property is to be divided equally among his three daughters, Lucy H. Orie, Lavinia and Martha L. Macdonald. To his son William A. and Frederick W. Macdonald, he leaves nothing, inasmuch as he has already given them certain sums of money to enable them to commence business on their own accounts, which they are to consider as their due shares. The two sons and James Orie are appointed executors.—*Bulletin*.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says it is stated on good authority that when the news of the departure of the French fleet reached Washington, Secretary Seward wrote immediately to the French government and made every remonstrance against the presence in this vicinity of such a formidable fleet. Mr. Seward gave as a reason for the protest, that the Mexican expedition being of too little consequence for sending such a tremendous armament in American waters, the American Government could not help thinking that they were destined to be against the United States, and consequently asked an explanation.

The President has commissioned the following Captains to be Rear-Admirals, on the retired list, under the recent Act of Congress to establish and equalize the grade of line officers in the Navy, to wit: Charles Stewart, George C. Reed, William B. Sumbrick, James Sweet, George W. Storer, Francis H. Gregory, Elie A. F. Lavallée, S. H. Stringham and Hiram Paulding. The following Captains are to be Rear-Admirals on the active list, to wit: Farragut, Goldsborough, Dupont and Foote.

Advices from Schenck's and Milroy's Divisions, and Sigel's Corps of Pope's army, have been received, and state that both are moving steadily Southward.

A tolerably heavy force is retreating before them towards Gordonsville. Each Division has taken a number of prisoners, mostly scouts and outlying pickets. Gen. Milroy, before leaving Surry, required the citizens to take the oath of allegiance, in accordance with Gen. Pope's order: only 5 refused. Schenck performed a similar operation at White Hill. Neither Division has yet met with any reverse of consequence. Their men are in good health and spirits.

From about Richmond.

The *Times*' letter from the army of the Potomac, of the 10th, says that important movements are progressing on the south side of James river, but of such character that not a hint can be disclosed at present.

The *Times*' Potomac army correspondent, states that two suspicious rebel crafts, probably the *Merrimac* No. 2, and *Young America*, east anchor off Turkey Bend. Several gunboats were immediately sent to that vicinity, the *Monitor* making the reconnaissance; after which the gunboat fleet, including the *Galena*, *Monitor* and others, were ordered into line of battle off Light House Point.

The reconnaissance on Monday night to Malvern Hill resulted favorably, and we now occupy that position with a sufficient force to hold it and carry on other plans. The public will be satisfied with the activity of the army on the Potomac for a few days to come. Our loss in the artillery fight at Malvern Hill was 20 killed and wounded. The position is considered of great importance.

6,000 of our privateers will arrive to-day, (Aug. 6) from Richmond for the same number of rebels sent up on Monday.

Information from various sources tends to confirm the belief that the rebels evacuated Richmond and taken up the south bank of the James river as the new line of defense, (with their base at Petersburg.) It has been believed, for several days, for several days, that the enemy have been evacuating Richmond. There is reasonable suspicion that a pestilence has broken out in that city.

REINFORCEMENTS.—The *Washington Star* says: We feel at liberty to say that Gen. McClellan is grateful for the reinforcements which he has received by this time to render his position perfectly secure, and in a very brief period those that are on the way from different quarters and those awaiting transportation he will be able to make up his army as to make it more efficient than at previous period since it sat down before Yorktown.

Special dispatches from Washington, say that McClellan's army is packing on transports for the purpose of changing the advance upon Richmond, (supposed to be the south bank of James.) This rumor was startling to the general public, but gratifying to the more thoughtful, who think the successful performance of such a change would greatly improve the situation. The origin of the rumor is probably in the expectation that has just effected an important movement on the James river.

A rebel captain, who was taken prisoner, confessed that the rebel loss at Gaines' Hill, was 24,000, and that their total losses, during the week's fighting, were from sixty to seventy thousand. He thought our losses must have been greater. They could not mark the policy of the Government. The organization is perfect, and the material abundant. Soldiers are being pushed rapidly to their places in the field.

From Richmond.—The correspondence of the Philadelphia *Press* announces the arrival in Washington of Doctor Oliver, formerly of Wisconsin, and latterly an assistant surgeon in the rebel army. His opinion is that the white male population of the South, between the ages of fifteen and forty, have been forced into the army. The conscription there is a reality. Numbers who are in arms are doing duty unwillingly, and would gladly get away from the tyrannical rule of the main body of the rebels.

Dr. Oliver has been in Richmond for the last two months. The rebel force in Virginia is estimated at fully two hundred and fifty thousand. They admit a loss of thirty-five thousand in the recent battles. They are retreating, and are termed backwash, and by which is meant only the substantial, without any of the small stores. They have an abundance of bacon, rice and corn, but no salt nor coffee, nor other small stores that go to make up a soldier's ration. Since the occupation of the Mississippi by the Federal forces, cutting off communication with Texas, their supplies of beef are brought from Florida, where there is an abundance of wild cattle. The stock of whiskey is nearly exhausted.

Dr. Oliver says the greatest depression he observed was produced by the intelligence that President Lincoln had called out three hundred thousand additional troops. The opinion prevailed that if these troops should be promptly furnished the rebel game would be ended. They have exhausted their resources for soldiers, and would be unable to contend against a fresh army of that size. Their only hope is that this call will not be promptly responded to by volunteers, but that there will be sufficient delay to afford an opportunity for foreign intervention before they are forced to give up.

Dr. Oliver says the rebel plan of fighting is not with reserves, but by retreats in the field, and that in every battle regiments are regularly relieved by fresh troops, after having fought for a little while. In this way it was hoped to wear out a soldier, and the troops under McClellan. It is seldom that the same regiments have been allowed to engage twice in the same battle. The rebels have concentrated nearly all their available troops at Richmond, except some of the militia, and have left in Mississippi, and 35,000 of the same army left in Mississippi. The rebels are terribly afraid of the gunboats. They reckon one gunboat equal to a whole division on land.

They admit that the recent movement of General McClellan was a masterly stroke of policy, and that his present position is infinitely stronger than the one he abandoned. No further attack will be made upon him where he is.

The rebels are sending their wounded and prisoners to the interior. There is no room for them in Richmond, and medical stores are exceedingly scarce. Dr. Oliver was obliged to dress wounds and amputations with cold water and bandages.

The reported death of Stonewall Jackson is untrue. Dr. Oliver saw him alive and well in Richmond on Tuesday night. Jeff. Davis went to Raleigh to see his family.

The latest dispatch states that there were conflicting reports about the battles, and it was impossible to get official information. The precise situation of the Yankee army is not known.

Special Notices.

A WORD TO THE AGED.—In the decline of life the loss of the vital force consequent upon physical decay, can only be safely supplied by some vivifying preparation which renews the strength and spirit, and sustains the exhausted system which is always the final effect of ordinary stimulants. We tender to the aged Dr. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as an invigorant and restorative, immediate in its beneficial action and permanent in its effect. It tones the stomach, improves the appetite, acts like a charm upon the spirits. For dyspepsia, oppression after eating, bilious colic, wind colic, spasms of the stomach, sick or nervous headache, chills and fever, tremors, prostration, and all the complaints special to the feeble sex, the Bitters are earnestly recommended by thousands who have witnessed their superior efficacy in such cases.—Sold by all Druggists and dealers everywhere. 323-1m

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW PREPARED TO FILL ORDERS FOR STENCIL PLATES, FOR FIRMS, PLANTATIONS, Rice Growers, &c., on short notice.

Music, Legal documents, &c., copied neatly. Ornamental Bill Signs on glass, a beautiful article for decorating Refreshment Saloons, Bar Rooms, &c., got up in FANCY STYLES. Bills and accounts made out.

The public are respectfully invited to give me a call, as I will do all work in the above line, at prices suited to the times. Orders from the country and other Islands respectfully solicited.

THOMAS G. THURM, Fort Street, opposite the Old Fellows' Hall.

A. F. & A. M.—LX PROGRESS OF OCEANIC LOCOMOTION, No. 124, under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Council of the Grand Central Lodge of France, working in the ancient Scotch Rite, holds its regular meetings on the Wednesday nearest the full moon of each month, at the old Lodge Room, in King street. Visiting brethren respectfully invited to attend. (323-3m) P. C. JONES, Secretary.

Black and Blue Broadcloth. EXTRA FINE QUALITY. For sale at MELCHERS & Co.'s.

## European.

European Telegrams are to Aug. 8. French troops are in the neighborhood of Italy. It is stated that Garibaldi has about 800 followers, poorly armed.

A rumor was current in Madrid that Murat is intended to be King of Mexico.

A great battle has been fought between the Turks and Montenegrins, both claiming the victory.

A Confederate steamer was lost at sea on the 7th off the Gulf of Canejaw, Great Britain. [Giant's Causeway, Ireland.]

The London *Times* editorially argues: If England wishes to give the Federals a new impulse, she has but to take some steps which can be represented as interference, and Lincoln will soon get his 300,000 men, and thus indefinitely postpone the chances of peace.

Lord Stratford has moved for the correspondence with Mr. Mason relative to the acknowledged Government of the Southern States. Earl Russell said that all communications from that gentleman had been unofficial. He also stated that no communication had been received from any foreign power relative to the recognition of the Southern States.

Lord Malmesbury suggested that the Government should communicate with other powers, with the view of offering mediation if a favorable opportunity arises. Earl Russell agreed that it was desirable, if mediation be offered, that all the powers should join in it.

The *Journal* of St. Petersburg denies the rumors that Russia had joined France in a proposition from England, for the recognition of the Confederate States.

In France it is reported that the French Council of State are trying to devise means to render France independent of America for her supply of cotton.

The *Patrie* says: When the French army moves on Mexico, in New York, the New York will make a demonstration on the Pacific coast. The Bourse was heavy at 60.

From Italy, we learn that Garibaldi had issued a proclamation in spirited terms, urging the young men to arms; and Victor Emanuel had issued a counter proclamation denouncing revolutionary schemes, and threatening the rigor of the law on those disobeying. He declared that he himself would move in the matter of Rome at the fitting time. These events had attracted great attention towards Italy. The English journals, generally, regard Garibaldi's course as his design upon Turkey.

LOSDON, August 7.—No new movements are reported in Italy. The Queen, in her speech proroguing Parliament, in regard to American affairs says, having from the outset determined to take no part in the contest, she has seen no reason to depart from the neutrality which she has steadily adhered to.

A late arrival brings an important rumor that the Russian government has addressed a circular to all its agents in the East recommending them to make preparations for their departure, a rupture of diplomatic relations between St. Petersburg and Constantinople being imminent. It is further reported that Napoleon intends to support the Emperor of Russia in his designs upon Turkey.

PUNTERS' JUBILEE.—A jubilee is soon to take place at Vienna in honor of the four hundredth anniversary of the introduction of the art of printing into that city. Ulrich Ham opened the first printing office there in 1462. The Emperor Frederick the fourth had a high opinion of printers, even at that early age. He bestowed special privileges on them in 1468, gave them a rank with noblemen and scholars, and allowed them to wear swords.

THE "WARRIOR".—The iron-clad frigate *Warrior* has made another trial. The Arabia's mails bring the particulars of the trial, and apologize for the ill-fortune of the ship by stating that she was in bad trim, that her bottom was fouled, that heavy rain was falling and the wind blowing, not to mention other drawbacks which are classed under the head of "minor disadvantages." New pipes have been fitted for conveying from the main deck to the bilge the leakage which might enter the ports when fighting the guns in heavy weather. Some seventy tons of bricks and mortar have been built into the bottom of the ship, to prevent the lodgment and consequent stagnation of bilge water. The trial was acknowledged to be a failure.

Shipping.

THE STEAMER

'KILAUEA,'

Will leave Honolulu

FOR KONA,

AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

AS FOLLOWS:

SEPTEMBER—Monday, . - 8th

15th and 22d.

N. B.—The *KILAUEA* leaves Honolulu for Kona and intermediate ports EVERY MONDAY next quarter. She will leave Kona for Kilauea on Wednesday, and Kilauea on Thursday, arriving at Honolulu on Saturday morning.

Honolulu, June, 1862. (317) Agents H. S. N. Co.

FOR HONG KONG.

THE CLIPPER BARK

SPEEDWELL,

HENRY J. H. HOLDSWORTH, Master.

Shortly expected from San Francisco, will be laid on for Hong Kong, China, to sail on the

First of October.

For freight or passage, apply to Messrs. HOFFSCHLAGER & STAPENHORST, or HENRY J. H. HOLDSWORTH.

REGULAR PACKET

TO

KOLOA, NAWILIWILI AND WAIMEA

THE WELL KNOWN SCHOONER

KALAMA,

Will run regularly to the above ports. For freight or passage (which will be taken at lowest rates) apply to

Regular Hilo Packet!

THE SCHOONER

Nottie Morrill,

Will leave Honolulu for Hilo.

REGULARLY EVERY WEEK

CABIN PASSAGE to or from Hilo, 323-3m

## AUCTION SALE

BY H. W. SEVERANCE.

GENERAL SALE.

THIS DAY!

THURSDAY, SEPT. .... 4,

At 10 o'clock, A. M., at Sales Room.

General Merchandise!

Consisting in part of

Dry Good, Clothing,

Groceries, Spermin Candles,

Adamantine Candles, Yeast Powders,

Blue Wool Blankets, Nets Tubs,

MANILA CIGARS!

ALSO—A Lot of Furniture.

1 Top Buggy and Harness.

Island Orders

CAREFULLY

ATTENDED TO

A. S. CLEGHORN

OFFERS FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

highly desirable Stock of Merchandise:

Russian Cash, Palm Kiliers,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Linen Handkerchiefs,

Check and Stripe Post Stuffs,

Western Linens,